PART II

CHAPTER I—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE.

(i) Legislative Enactments.

126. The following Acts were passed by the State Legislature during the year :—

1. *The Mysore Forest Laws (Amendment) Act*, 1958 (10 *of* 1958) :—This Act amends the forest laws in force in the State of Mysore authorising the Forest Officer or Police Officer to inspect on suspicion any vehicle transporting sandalwood, and also prescribing the penalty to be levied on such offences.

2. *The Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1958 (11 *of* 1958) :—This Act inserts a new section in the principal Act for empowering the Government to reduce the rate of totalisator tax and betting tax payable in respect of certain classes of races which will be notified by Government.

3. *The Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease) Control (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1958 (12 *of* 1958) :—This Act amends section 31 of the principal Act for empowering the State Government to exempt any house or class of houses from all or any of the provisions of the principal Act by notification in the official Gazette.

4. *The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1958* (13 *of* 1958) :—This Act amends certain tenancy laws in force in the State of Mysore in order to preserve the *status quo* in regard to tenancy rights until the 30th day of June 1958.

5. *The Bombay Local Boards (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1958 (14 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act as in force in the Bombay area, authorising the State Government to extend the term of members of Local Boards upto seven years and also authorising the Government to extend the term of members of District Local Board of Belgaum upto two years.

6. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1958 (15 of 1958) :—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty nine.

7. *The Mysore Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act,* 1958 (16 of 1958) :—This Act amends and consolidates the laws relating to court fees and valuation of suits in the State of Mysore.

8. *The Mysore Land Records of Rights Act,* 1958 (17 of 1958) :—This Act consolidates and amends the several laws relating to the Land Record of Rights in the State of Mysore.

9. *The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Continuance Act,* 1958 (18 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act extending the duration of the Act upto 2nd December 1959.

10. *The Hyderabad Co-operative Societies (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1958 (19 of 1958) :—This Act makes provision in the principal Act for advancing loans for agricultural purposes on the security of a mere charge on lands or interest in lands of the concerned agriculturists, and for borrowing loans from credit co-operative societies.

11. *The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Mysore Amendment and Validation of Levy of Cess) Act,* 1958 (20 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act for validating the levy and collection of cess already made and also to enable the South Kanara Market Committee to continue to levy the cess.

12. *The Madras Area Municipalities (Extension of Term of Councillors) Act,* 1958 (21 of 1958) :—This Act provides for the extension by a period not exceeding three months of the term of councillors of certain municipalities constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

13. *The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Second Amendment) Act,* 1958 (22 of 1958) :—This Act amends certain tenancy laws in force in the State of Mysore in order to preserve the *status quo* in regard to the tenancy rights until the 30th day of June 1959.

14. *The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1958 (23 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act for removing the restriction regarding its duration.

15. *The Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act,* 1958 (24 of 1958) :—This Act amends

the principal Act so as to secure uniformity of practice in the matter of levy of court fee on petitions filed under the laws relating to marriage and divorce.

16. *The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Act*, 1958 (25 *of* 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act for incorporating therein the expression "Khadi and Village Industries Commission" in place of the expression "All India Khadi and Village Industries Board".

17. *The Mysore Non-Agricultural Loans Act*, 1958 (26 *of* 1958) :—This Act provides for the grant of loans by Government to any person for certain non-agricultural purposes.

18. *The Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958* (27 of 1958) :—This Act provides for the levy of cess in respect of sugarcane brought within the local area of a sugar factory and also provides for the contribution and administration of sugarcane cess fund.

19. *The Mysore Rent Control Laws Continuance Act, 1958* (28 of 1958):—This Act extends the duration of certain laws relating to the control of rent and eviction of tenants and requisitioning of land in force in Bombay, Madras and Mysore areas and in the Coorg District of the State of Mysore.

20. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1958* (29 of 1958):—This Act amends the principal Act *inter alia* empowering the State Government to impose conditions and restrictions that may be considered necessary while granting exemption from tax and to provide for exemption from tax in respect of vehicles not intended to be used on roads.

21. *The Mysore Entertainments Tax Act, 1958* (30 of 1958):—This Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to the levy of tax on entertainments in the State.

22. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1958* (31 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act for removing certain difficulties felt in implementing that Act and for altering the rates of levy of tax on certain luxury goods and other goods, and for exempting books meant for reading, canteen stores and fresh fruits from tax.

23. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1958* (32 of 1958):—This Act amends the principal Act empowering Government to make an exemption or reduction in the rate of tax payable under the Sales Tax enactments which were in force in the different areas of the State prior to 1st October 1957.

24. *The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1958* (1 of 1959):—This Act amends the principal Act regarding (i) recovery of premium in the case of a permanent tenant, (ii) quantum of interim compensation payable under section 19 and regulation of payment of interest and principal amount to inamdars.

25. *The Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958* (2 of 1959):—This Act provides for the enforcement of standard weights and measures and for matters connected therewith.

26. *The Mysore Appropriation Act, 1959*(3 of 1959):—This Act authorises payment and appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to defray the several further charges which may come for payment during the financial year ending on thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

(ii) Police.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1958)

127. The year 1958 was free from any major disturbances. There was no organised violence, and law and order was well maintained.

CRIME.

Total Cognizable Crime

128. The total number of cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 23,418 (24,051) and the number of cases instituted under the Special and Local Laws was 2,26,823 (1,57,963). This increase was due to the vigorous enforcement of the Special and Local Laws, particularly the Prohibition Act, the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act, and the Mysore Police Act.

129. The number of Nuisance Cases instituted during the year was 55,236 (43,047).

Serious Offences against Persons and Property

130. The number of serious offences against persons and property decreased by 719, as compared to calendar year 1957. The ratio of these offences to population in the State for the previous years 1956, 1957 and 1958, were one case for every 3,611, 3,468 and 3,979 persons, respectively.

Grave Crime

131. The number of cases of Grave Crime reported during the year was 14,051 (15,615), thus showing a decrease of 1,564 cases or 10·01 per cent, noticeable under the following heads :—

(a) *Murder.*—The number of cases of murder reported during the year was 645 (643).

The classification of murders according to the motives in the last two years is as follows.—

	Motive		*1957*	*1958*
1	Sexual Causes	...	144	144
2	For Gain	...	43	37
3	Family Disputes	...	64	85
4	Faction or Feuds	...	108	61
5	Other Causes	...	284	318
	Total	...	643	645

(b) *Infanticide.*—There were 63 (82) cases of infanticide during the year. The cases were mostly due to fear of social disgrace and domestic unhappiness.

(c) *Riots and Disturbances.*—There were 933 (709) cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the year. The public peace was, however, well maintained.

Most of the cases of riots and disturbances related to rural parts and broke out as a result of land disputes, party factions, and the communal disturbances that broke out suddenly at Bagalkot City.

(d) *Dacoities.*—Ninty-nine (122) cases of dacoity were reported during the year.

(e) *Robbery.*—There were 199 (251) cases of robbery during the year. Bijapur registered the highest number of cases *viz.*, 40.

(f) *House Breaking.*—There were 4,100 (4,758) cases of house breaking during the year. The average value of property lost for a case of house breaking was Rs. 287 (Rs. 275),

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(g) *Theft.*—(1) Cattle Theft.—There were 962 (995) cases of cattle theft during the year.

(2) *Ordinary Theft.*—There were 8,046 (8,846) cases of ordinary theft during the year.

(h) *Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes.*—Out of 23 cases for disposal, 11 cases ended in conviction.

(i) *Rape.*—There were 34 (40) cases of rape during the year, of which eight (14) cases ended in conviction.

(j) *Justifiable Homicide.*—There were no cases of justifiable homicide reported during the year.

(k) *Unnatural and Accidental Deaths.*—There were 7,078 (7,359) cases of unnatural and accidental deaths during the year.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

132. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime for the year was 41·5 (41·5).

133. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year were Rs. 21,73,305 (Rs. 27,40,243) and Rs. 9,28,547 (Rs. 10,08,808), respectively.

134. The number of cases decided by the Courts was 13,142 (13,654). Of these, 55·5 (58·5) per cent ended in conviction.

135. *Escapes.*—Forty-three (51) prisoners escaped from Police custody during the year.

136. *Prosecution for False Complaints.*—Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 35 (67) cases and 11 (54) were convicted for preferring false complaints.

137. *Old Offenders*—Seven hundred and forty-two (1,443) persons received enhanced punishments during the year under Section 75 I.P.C.

138. *Habitual Criminals or C.I.D. Criminals.*—There were 199 habitual criminals at the end of the year. Of these, 58 were present, 43 criminals were in jail and 98 were O.V.

139. Reports on the conduct and current activities of the criminals were being received from the Station House Officers and useful information regarding them whenever

required was being disseminated. There were nearly 175 criminals in the integrated districts and particulars in respect of the remaining 97 were being collected for registering them as C.I.D. criminals.

140. *Foreign Criminals.*—There were 210 foreign criminals (belonging to other States) at the close of the year. Of these, 36 were present, 34 were in jail and 140 were O.V.

141. There were criminals operating on the borders of the integrated districts. The movements and activities of these criminals were watched and useful information in regard to them was furnished to the Superintendent of Police concerned for taking suitable preventive measures against the operations and activities of these criminals.

142. *Habitual Offenders.*—There were 807 habitual offenders at the close of the year. Of these, 422 were present, 115 were in jail and 270 were O.V.

143. *Finger Print Bureau.*—The Bureau continued to serve as a Central Organisation. There were 99,700 finger print slips on record at the close of the year.

144. *Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.*—The Bureau continued to function actively. Prohibition was in force in certain parts of the State covering an area of 49,077 square miles and a population of 1,20,06,324.

Prohibition was in force in Kolar, K.G.F., Shimoga, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and Bellary districts ; the taluks of Channapatna and Ramanagaram in Bangalore District; Belur, Saklespur, Alur and Arkalgud of Hassan District; the integrated Districts of Bombay Karnatak region *i.e.*, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar; and South Kanara District and Kollegal Taluk integrated from Madras State ; and the entire Coorg District. The prohibition was in force in nearly 5/8th part of the State. The rest of the areas including the integrated districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar of the former Hyderabad State was wet.

145. During the year, 328 liquor permits were issued for personal consumption on medical grounds to both Indian and Foreign domiciled citizens without medical certificates in dry areas, as well as for addicts of the wet areas while on tour in dry districts.

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146. In the integrated districts of Bombay, Coorg and South Kanara, tapping toddy from palm, and sale of 'Neera' were permitted under special licenses.

147. The following is the number of cases put up during the years 1957 and 1958:—

	1957	*1958*
(1) Illicit distillation	5,926	9,756
(2) Smuggling	20,956	27,372
(3) Drunkenness	27,883	35,676
Total	54,865	72,804

148. In the cases booked during the year, 63,628 (48,772) persons were involved in all and convictions were obtained in respect of 46,024 (37,890) cases. A total amount of fine levied during the year including the integrated areas was Rs. 8,72,674 (Rs. 7,29,506-75), out of which Rs. 6,09,925 (Rs. 4,57,712) was realised.

149. *Cinematograph Act*:—The Mysore Cinematograph Show Tax Act, 1951, and the Rules thereunder were enforced during the first half of the year.

150. *The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act*:—The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which is a Central Act, were extended to the State from 1st May 1958.

151. Government have appointed the Superintendents of Police of all Districts including Bangalore North, Bangalore South, K.G.F., and Railways, as Special Police Officers for enforcing the provisions of the Act throughout the State.

152. *Inspection of Shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosive Act*:—All the shops in the State licensed under the above Acts were inspected during the year.

Police Force

153. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force excluding the Special Reserve Police on the last day of the year was 21,366 (21,993) and the strength of the temporary additional force was 1,734 (1,325). Four hundred and

seventeen (724) men were recruited during the year. The total number of casualities in the Force during the year was 591 (486). One police officer and two men died and 9 officers and 71 men were injured while on duty.

154. There were 22,710 (22,386) Head Constables and Police Constables in the Force at the end of the year. Of these, 1,634 (1,885) or 7·2 (8·14) per cent were illiterates.

155 The following medals were awarded during the year :— Medals and Rewards

(*a*) President's Police and Fire Service Medal. — Sri B. B. Gudi, on deputation as Superintendent of Police, S.P.E., Bombay.

(*b*) Police Medal for Meritorious service
(1) Sri C. D. Adinarayana, S.P.
(2) Sri K. S. Narasimhamurthy, D.S.P.
(3) Sri K. P. Venkateshamurthy, P.I,
(4) Sri Y. S. Shamanna, P.I.
(5) Sri C. W. Kuttappa, Traffic H. C.

156. The particulars of cash rewards awarded during the years 1957 and 1958 to the Police Officers and Men and also private individuals and informants were :—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Police Officers and Men rewarded	No. of private individuals rewarded	Total amount of reward
				Rs.
1	1957	9,202	649	34,926
2	1958	9,863	686	39,709

157. Extra-ordinary family pension of Rs. 108 per mensem was sanctioned by the Government to the family of late Sub-Inspector Sri T. Mayachar, who died on 11th March 1957 as a result of stab injury inflicted by a desperate criminal. Extra-ordinary Family Pension

158. There were altogether eight Fire Service Stations functioning in the new Mysore State during the year. Fire Service

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159. The Fire Service Units attended to 219 (218) fire calls during the year. The total loss due to fire accidents was estimated at Rs. 2,31,636·75 (Rs. 1,60,051-00).

Village Police

160. The co-operation of the Village Police Officers with the regular Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of the crime continued to be good during the year.

Home Guards

161. The Home Guards Organisation which is in existence on a temporary basis in the Bombay Karnatak region, continued to function satisfactorily under the supervision and control of the District Commandents. The Guards helped the Police during *bandobust* at fairs, festivals and other public activities, etc., and also during prohibition raids.

Finance

162. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1957-58 was Rs. 2,98,68,327 (Rs. 1,78,95,042).

Conclusion

163. Consequent on the re-organisation of States and the resultant diversity of Laws in force in the different areas of the State, an urgent need was felt for the introduction of Common Laws. Therefore, the Draft Police Bill, the Habitual Offenders Bill and the Prohibition Bill were under consideration of the Government.

164. The Draft Common Police Manual for regulating the duties and functions of the Police Department throughout the State, uniformly, was also under consideration of the Government.

165. Sanction was accorded during the year for the raising of two more companies of the M.S.R.P. Battalion in addition to the existing three companies.

166. The morale of the Police continued to be satisfactory during the year.

167. Law and Order situation was very well maintained despite the labour agitation and antisocial activities.

168. Sustained efforts were made to put down cotton betting (satta) in Bangalore City and its suburbs.

169. As in previous years, a Police Stall was opened at the Dasara Exhibition, Mysore, and in the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore.

(iii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1958)

170. The policy of Prison Administration in the State, as elsewhere, had been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution. **Policy.**

171. During the year, there were five Central Jails at Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Alipuram and Gulbarga; three District Jails at Mysore, Bijapur and Mercara; four Special Sub-Jails at Raichur, Bidar, Mangalore and Karwar; two Special Lockups at Davanagere and K. G. F; and seven District Lockups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Chitradurga. **Prison Institutions.**

172. The total number of lockups continued to be the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 86. There were two Borstal Schools at Dharwar and Alipuram, Bellary.

173. The Alipuram Jail at Bellary was closed from 1st October 1958. During the year, two lockups at K. R. Nagar and Shikaripur were closed.

174. There were 5,071 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year, and 23,414 prisoners were newly admitted during the year and 23,233 prisoners were discharged, leaving 5,252 at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners in all the prison institutions in the State was 4,763·42 (4,796·39). **Prison Population.**

175. *Age.*—The number of convicts under 16 years of age was 250, between 16 and 40 years was 9,076, between 40 and 60 years was 1,947 and above 60 years was 260.

176. *Literacy.*—The percentage of literate prisoners was 28·1 (17·9).

177. There were 37 prisoners at large during the year and one was recaptured during the year.

178. Out of 10,182 undertrial prisoners during the year in all the prison institutions, 2,352 were released on bails, 2,696 were discharged by courts, 3,165 were convicted and sentenced, 992 were transferred and nine died, leaving a balance of 968 prisoners at the end of the year. **Undertria prisoners.**

179. In all the jails in the State during the year, Rs. 4,21,599-50 (Rs. 3,78,554-17) worth of articles were **Jail Industries.**

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manufactured in the jails. The main industries in the several jails were weaving, carpet making (cotton and woollen), cumbly manufacture, carpentry, tailoring, rattan and coir and rope industry, printing press. During the year, there was good demand from other Government Departments for the jail manufactured articles.

Expenditure.

180. The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 18,90,784—68 (Rs. 19,91,629—56). The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner during the year was Rs. 39,6-93 (Rs. 415-27).

181. The gross expenditure in the administration of sub-jails and lockups for the year was Rs. 5,18,779-23 (Rs. 4,61,910-09). The average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 347-15 (Rs. 379-86).

182. The schools established in the several jails continued to function during the year. In most of the jails Adult Education classes were conducted under the Adult Education Scheme. The jail libraries continued to provide proper guidance to prisoners and many prisoners made use of the jail libraries. Books in the libraries were replenished by additional grants of Government from time to time.

183. The prisoners were given the benefit of religious and moral lectures regularly by different religious ministers appointed for the purpose.

184. Amnesty to 551 prisoners was granted during the year as a mark of respect on the occasion of the visit of the President of the Republic of India on 15th August 1958.

185. The Mysore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, a non-official body, continued to function and afforded facilities to some of the released prisoners.

186. The Government offered from time to time both advice and guidance in implementing the policy of Government to reform prisoners through rehabilitation programmes.

187. The scheme of introducing the Wage Earning Scheme in the jails and its implementation was under progress. In suitable prisons, care has been taken as regards the segregation of habitual offenders from the rest of the prison community.

188. *Reformatory Borstal Schools at Alipuram, Bellary and Dharwar.*—There were 363 inmates at the beginning of the year, 184 were newly admitted and 182 inmates were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 365 inmates from both the schools at the end of the year. The daily average number of inmates was 363·82. The average cost of maintenance works out to Rs. 545·85.

189. The number of inmates under 18 years of age was 49 and under 21 years was 135.

190. Out of 184 inmates received, 70 were literate and 114 illiterate.

191. Out of 184 lads admitted to the two institutions during the year, 16 were sentenced to be detained for 2 years, 154 inmates for 3 years, 5 inmates for 4 years, 9 inmates for five years and nil exceeding 10 years.

192. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,96,956-19 for maintaining the inmates was incurred during the year.

193. The total value of articles manufactured in the industries of the schools was Rs. 9,943-87. The net profit earned amounted to Rs. 4,895-74.

194. The literary classes were conducted for 2½ hours daily in the morning. The health, discipline and conduct of the inmates were good in both the Borstal Schools. The work of the institutions was satisfactory during the year.

(iv) Probation and After-care Services Department.

195. The Probation and After-care Services Department was newly created for the implementation of the items of various Social Legislations that are in force in the State such as the Children Act, the Probation of Offenders Act, the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, etc. General

I. Children Act.

196. There are at present four Children Acts in force in the State. The work under all the Children Acts may be broadly divided into two main parts as under:—

PART I—Dealing with the destitute, neglected, homeless, uncontrollable and victimised children. This part is of protective and preventive nature.

PART II—Deals only with offenders which is reformative in character.

197. Under the Children Act, children under the age of 16 years who are socially handicapped can be given protection and shelter with a view to arranging for their future rehabilitation. Except in a very few extreme cases, no child is sent to prison under the Act.

198. A child brought under the purview of the Act has to pass through the following stages :—

1. *Certified Schools.*—The Children Act provides for the establishment of Certified Schools for the long term training and education of children coming under the provisions of the Act. Arrangements for training in weaving, spinning, tailoring and carpentry, etc., are made in the Certified Schools. Educational facilities are also provided.

There were five Certified Schools functioning under the Children Act during the year.

2. *Fit Person Institutions.*—There is also a provision under the Children Act for recognition of Fit Person Institutions for the long term treatment and training of children. There were 17 such Fit Person Institutions managed by voluntary agencies recognised under the Bombay Children Act in the four districts of Belgaum Division.

3. *District Probation and After-care Associations.*—The work under the Bombay Children Act is looked after by the non-official agencies known as the District Probation and After-care Associations which are managing the Remand Homes for the purpose in the four districts of Belgaum Division for which they are paid grant-in-aids by Government.

In addition, building grants are also given in deserving cases for the construction of Remand Home buildings by the Associations. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was paid to the District Probation and After-care Association, Dharwar, for the construction of Remand Home building at Hubli, during the year.

There were 12 Remand Homes functioning during the year in the State.

4. *Supervision of Licensees and After-care.*—The work of the Probation Officers also includes the supervision

of Certified Schooland Borstal School licensees after their discharge so that they could be helped to rehabilitate properly in society. There were 69 licensees (60 boys and 9 girls) under the Supervision of the Probation Officers at the end of the year.

II. Probation of Offenders Act.

199. This Act applies to those persons who are offenders and who are above 16 years of age and who by reason of their home conditions, character and antecedents are fit to be given a chance to show improvement on probation and under supervision.

200. Probationers who have no homes or who live in very unsatisfactory environmental conditions are accommodated in the After-care Hostels established for giving them protection and temporary shelter till they are properly rehabilitated. At present there are three such hostels functioning under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act in Bijapur, Belgaum and Hubli.

201. The Central Probation of Offenders Act has been recently passed and has to be brought into force in the entire State of Mysore by replacing the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and the Madras Probation of Offenders Act which are now in operation.

202. Out of 192 cases referred for enquiry under the Act, 97 cases were dealt with, nine sent to Borstal School and 28 were pending at the end of the year.

III. Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.

203. Under the provisions of this legislation, habitual offenders who have been leading a life of crime and have a number of previous convictions are restricted in their movements by judicial courts and suitable cases among these restricted persons are interned in Settlements where they are given training in suitable crafts and industries. They are also encouraged to bring their wives and children in the Settlements. There was one such Industrial and Agricultural Settlement functioning at Bijapur under the Act. There were 44 settlers in the Settlement during the year.

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IV. Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

204. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, which is a Central Legislation, has been applied in the State with effect from 1st May 1958. The Institutions such as State Homes and Vigilance Shelters and Reception Centres opened under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme are also used as Protective Homes for the purpose of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

205. There are at present two State Homes, *viz.*, (1) Rescue Home at Bellary, (2) State Home for Women and Girls, at Mysore, and (3) Vigilance Shelters/Reception Centres at Bangalore, Mangalore and Bijapur functioning as Protective Homes under the Act.

206. All these institutions besides functioning as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, also give protection and shelter to voluntary cases of women and girls who are in immoral surroundings and who on account of some moral lapse are discarded or deserted by society and who are in need of help and guidance for their rehabilitation.

207. The number of cases dealt with under the Act during the year was 88. Out of them, 20 were committed to the Protective Homes while one was released on probation of good conduct and two were released on bond and surety. The remaining cases were disposed of either by fine, discharge or acquittal.

208. Out of seven District Shelters proposed to be started for men and boys discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions for providing after-care and rehabilitation arrangements, one is already started at Belgaum during the year.

209. The expenditure of the Department was as follows:—

(1) Juvenile Branch ... ... Rs. 5,24,400
(2) Habitual Offenders Restriction Act ... Rs. 1,13,900
(3) Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan Rs. 3,87,200

Conclusion

210. Efforts are however being made to expand the activities of the Department and to show satisfactory progress in all the fields of social work.

(v) Civil Justice

211. *High Court*:—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

212. On the last day of the year nine Judges were working in the High Court.

213. The summary of Judicial work on the civil side done by the High Court was:—

Class of cases	Year	Opening Balance	Filed (including refiled)	Total for Disposal	Disposed of	Pending
Regular Appeals ...	1957—58	1,240	340	1,580	152	1,428
	1958—59	1,428	278	1,706	196	1,510
Second Appeals ...	1957—58	2,564	1,104	3,668	534	3,134
	1958—59	3,134	938	4,072	1,166	2,906
Miscellaneous Appeals ...	1957—58	178	224	402	106	296
	1958—59	296	279	575	145	430
Letters Patent Appeals...	1957—58	7	...	7	3	4
	1958—59	4	1	5	4	1
Writ Appeals ...	1957—58	3	...	3	3	...
	1958—59	...	...	...	...	...
Writ Petitions ...	1957—58	278	355	633	228	405
	1958—59	405	750	1,155	615	540
Civil Revision Petitions	1957—58	1,526	1,281	2,807	1,264	1,543
	1958—59	1,543	1,308	2,851	1,525	1,326
Civil Petitions ...	1957—58	306	384	690	195	495
	1958—59	495	552	1,047	402	645
Civil Referred cases ..	1957—58	2	11	13	4	9
	1958—59	9	12	21	3	18
Income-tax Referred cases.	1957—58	10	4	14	2	12
	1958—59	12	6	18	3	15
Total ...	1957—58	6,114	3,703	9,817	2,491	7,326
	1958—59	7,326	4,124	11,450	4,059	7,391

214. The average duration of 196 Regular appeals disposed of during the year was 1,112·0 (1,248·6) days.

215. The average duration of 1,166 Second appeals disposed of was 544·7 (804·7) days.

216. The total institutions during the year was much more than the previous year, *viz.*, 4,124 (3,703). The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the civil side was also much more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 11,450 (9,817) and the disposals were nearly 1½ times the disposals in the previous year, *viz.*, 4,059 (2,491). As in the previous year, special attention was bestowed towards the disposals of long pending criminal appeals and other criminal matters. Besides, preference was also given to the disposal of writ petitions and old appeals and a large number of those were disposed of. On the whole, the disposals on the civil side, more or less, kept pace with the institutions, the pendency being 7,391 (7,326).

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217. The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year were :—

Year	1957—58	1958—59	Increase
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Charges ...	3,00,211—12	3,15,051—06	14,839—94
Receipts ...	7,61,865—20	9,33,108—74	1,71,243—54

218. *Courts subordinate to the High Court*:—The number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 152 (150).

219. As a first step in the direction of creating uniformity in the cadre of District Judges in the State, sanction was accorded for the upgrading of the five courts of Assistant Judges of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Courts of the Extra Assistant Judge and II Extra Assistant Judge of Belgaum to the courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges.

220. With effect from 1st March 1959, the Civil Judge Court at Mudhol, the II Joint Civil Judge Court at Bijapur and Bagewadi and the Joint Civil Judge Court at Jamkhandi which were temporary were made permanent.

Institution and Disposal of Suits

221. A total of 51,047 (50,987) original and small cause suits were instituted during the year excluding 1,743 refiled and remanded suits and 50,479 (51,757) suits were disposed of, leaving 28,558 (26,523) suits pending at the end of the year in the courts subordinate to the High Court. The number of original and small cause suits instituted in the Courts of District Judges was 331 (249) and the number disposed of was 230 (266), leaving 528 (413) pending at the end of the year. In the Courts of Civil Judges and Subordinate Judges, the institution of original and small cause suits were 3,379 (3,094) and 7,063 (7,296), respectively and disposals were 3,236 (3,079) and 6,982 (7,143), respectively, leaving 4,014 (3,733) and 2,946 (2,744) suits, respectively, pending at the end of the year. In the Courts of Munsiffs and of the Civil Judges, Jr. Dn. the institution of original and small cause suits were 31,103 (30,065) and 9,171 (10,283), respectively and disposals were 30,593 (31,178) and 9,438 (10,091), respectively, leaving 18,531 (16,816) and 2,539 (2,187) suits, respectively, pending at the end of the year.

222. The average duration of contested suits was 361·0 (374·1) days and of uncontested suits it was 122·6 (128·7) days. The average duration of contested original suits was 392·1 (418·4) days and of small cause suits was 245·7 (183·4) days.

Miscellaneous Cases

223. Out of 46,770 (45,363) Miscellaneous cases including 7,529 cases pending from the previous year, 37,482 (37,834) cases were disposed of, leaving 9,288 (7,529) cases pending at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees

224. Out of 84,775 (85,356) Executiona pplications for disposal during the year, 54,198 (55,256) applications were disposed of, leaving 30,577 (30,100) applications pending at the end of the year. The number of Execution applications pending for over one year was 7,106 (7,557). Of the Execution applications disposed of, 29,599 or 54·6 per cent (27,955 or 50·5 per cent) were infructuous. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 72,63,108—10 (Rs. 1,15,04,536—20).

Insolvency Applications

225. Out of 349 (367) Insolvency applications for disposal during the year, 200 (176) were disposed of, leaving 149 (191) pending at the end of the year. In 60 (66) cases, receivers were appointed. The total amount of insolvents' assets realised during the year was Rs. 71,272—80 (Rs. 44,386—89) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 47,193—10 (Rs. 33,660—27).

Regular Appeals

226. Out of 9,336 (8,910) Regular appeals for disposal during the year, 3,696 (3,573) were disposed of, leaving 5,640 (5,337) pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 445·5 (362·7) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals

227. Out of the total number of 2,638 (2,260) Miscellaneous appeals for disposal, 1,442 (1,249) appeals were disposed of, leaving 1,196 (1,011) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 214·4 (218·4) days.

Legal Practitioners

228. *Advocates*:—The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 63 (97) bringing the total number on the roll at the end of the year to 1,990 (1,927).

229. *Pleaders*:—The total number of Pleaders enrolled during the year was 210 (205) bringing the total number of pleaders on the last day of the year to 1,775 (1,565).

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230. The total receipts and charges of the Civil Courts (including the High Court were :—

Year	Receipts	Charges	Loss
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1957—58 ...	34,83,355—32	60,14,042—33	25,30,687—01
1958—59 ...	36,35,243—72	58,11,066—77	21,75,823—05

(vi) Criminal Justice.

231. *High Court* :—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Appeals.

232. Three hundred and seventy-three (397) criminal appeals were instituted during the year.

233. Including 601 appeals involving 822 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 974 appeals involving 1,596 persons during the year. Of these, 280 appeals were disposed of, leaving 694 appeals involving 1,245 persons pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, in 100 cases involving 138 persons the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 60 involving 74 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in 90 involving 106 persons the sentences were reversed, in 2 involving 2 persons *de novo trial* or further enquiry was ordered and 28 involving 31 persons were otherwise disposed of.

234. Out of 177 appeals against the orders of acquittal, which were for disposal during the year, 15 were disposed of, leaving 162 (80) appeals pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, in 13 the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in one the sentence was altered and in the other the sentence was reversed and the accused was convicted.

235. The average duration of 280 appeals disposed of was 484·6 (314·3) days. The increase in the average duration was due to the disposal of old appeals.

Referred Cases.

236. Out of 35 (29) references involving 44 (49) persons for disposal during the year under Section 374 Cr.P.C., in seven cases involving 12 persons the accused were

acquitted and set at liberty, in 8 cases involving 10 persons the convictions were confirmed, but the sentences of death were commuted to imprisonment for life and in three cases involving three persons the sentnces of death were confirmed. Seventeen references involving 19 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

237. One reference under Section 307 Cr. P. C. involving three persons pending from the previous year was allowed and the accused were acquitted.

238. In one reference under Section 341 Cr. P. C. involving one person pending from the previous year, the conviction was set aside and the accused was directed to be set at liberty.

239. One reference under Section 269 (4) Cr. P.C. inovolving one person, which was received during the year, was rejected.

240. One reference under Section 479 Cr. P.C. involving one person was received during the year and the same was rejected.

241. The three Miscellaneous appeals which were pending from the previous year, continued to remain pending. **Miscellaneous Appeals.**

242. The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 900 (950), and they were scrutinised and action taken when necessary. **Revision.**

243. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *Suo motu* in revision during the year was 120 (42) involving 238 (122) persons. Including 31 cases involving 103 persons pending from the previous year, the total number of revision cases for disposal was 151 involving 341 persons. Of these, 124 (47) cases involving 261 (137) persons were disposed of, leaving 27 cases involving 80 persons pending at the end of the year.

244. Out of 634 petitions involving 1,188 persons including 143 petitions involving 233 persons of previous year for disposal during the year, 530 petitions involving 969 persons were disposed of, leaving 104 petitions involvs ing 219 persons pending at the end of the year. **Revision Petitions.**

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Criminal Petitions.

245. Out of 780 criminal petitions including 118 petitions pending from the previous year, 741 (690) petitions were disposed of, leaving 39 (118) petitions pending at the end of the year.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts Act.

246. Two cases involving 11 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. Subsequently, 15 cases involving 34 persons were received making a total of 17 cases involving 45 persons for disposal. Of these, 10 cases involving 22 persons were disposed of, leaving seven cases involving 23 persons pending at the end of the year.

Writ Petitions (Criminal).

247. Out of three writ petitions involving six persons for disposal during the year, two petitions involving four persons were disposed of, leaving one case involving two persons pending at the end of the year.

248. The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the criminal side was more than that in the previous year, *viz.*, 2,601 (2,538). The disposals were also more than those in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,709 (1,631), and the total pendency was slightly reduced from 907 to 892.

249. *Courts subordinate to the High Court*:—The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 165 (164).

250. On the recommendation of the High Court, sanction was accorded for the upgrading of five courts of Assistant Judges at Dharwar, Bijapur, and Belgaum to the courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges, and four temporary courts at Mudhol, Bagewadi, Jamkhandi and Badami were made permanent with effect from 1st March 1959.

251. In order to clear the heavy accumulation of work in the court of the District Judge, Dharwar, the post of the III Additional District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum was abolished and the post of the II Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, was sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1959 for a period of one year.

252. In view of the heavy accumulation of work both on the civil and the criminal side in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Shimoga, the post of an Additional District and Sessions Judge was sanctioned to that court for a period of one year and the additional court began to function from 9th February 1959.

253. In order to cope with the heavy institution of criminal cases and the consequent increase in the pendency of cases in the court of Sub-Magistrate, Bellary, an additional Sub-Magistrate's Court was sanctioned for a period of one year from 1st April 1958.

Offences Reported

254. The number of offences reported during the year was 2,56,374 (2,53,894). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' courts was 3,66,492 (excluding 3,019 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions). Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 3,08,645 were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 2,34,453 and the persons acquitted or discharged was 61,833. The proportion of persons convicted to those acquitted or discharged was 79·1 to 20·9 (79·5 to 20·5), respectively. The number of persons, cases against whom were left pending at the end of the year, was 57,847 (49,293).

Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws.

255. Out of 2,69,156 or 72·8 per cent (2,45,347 or 72·6 per cent) of the total number of persons brought to trial under Special and Local Laws, cases against 2,41,489 (2,21,741) persons were disposed of, of whom 2,14,312 or 88·7 per cent (1,99,002 or 89·9 per cent) were convicted.

Magisterial work.

256. Out of 2,84,909 (2,66,633) regular cases (other than those relating to inquiries under Chapter VIII of the Cr. P.C.) for disposal during the year, including cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases disposed of was 2,52,045 (2,37,398), leaving 32,864 (29,235) cases pending at the end of the year.

257. As in the previous year, the number of cases for disposal during the year was largest in the courts in Bangalore District viz., 59,515 and lowest in Bidar District *viz.*, 1,782. The number of cases disposed of was also the largest, *viz.*, 58,520 in Bangalore District and lowest *viz.*, 1,184 in Bidar District. The pendency of cases at the end of the year was largest *viz.*, 6,113 cases in Dharwar District and lowest viz., 204 cases in Mandya District.

District Magistrate Courts.

258. Out of 4,665 (5,512) cases involving 7,973 (9,263) persons for disposal during the year in the District Magistrates' Courts, 4,351 (5,120) cases involving 7,140 (7,868) persons were disposed of, leaving 314 (392) cases involving 833 (1,395) persons pending at the end of the year.

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Courts of other Magistrates.

259. Out of 2,80,244 (2,61,121) cases involving 3,58,519 (3,25,705) persons for disposal in the courts of other Magistrates, 2,47,694 (2,32,278) cases involving 3,01,505 (2,77,807) persons were disposed of, leaving 32,550 (28,843) cases involving 57,014 (47,898) persons pending at the end of the year. In the courts of District Magistrates the average duration of cases disposed of was 29·9 (30·6) days and in the courts of other Magistrates, it was 56·6 (50·9) days.

Examination of Witnesses.

260. The total number of witnesses examined during the year in the subordinate criminal courts in the State was 1,05,444 (1,02,440).

Juvenile Offenders.

261. Out of 2,597 (3,158) juvenile offenders brought before the Courts of Magistrates and of Sessions Judges, 1,999 (2,595) were convicted. Of those convicted, 453 (410) were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562 Cr. P.C., 890 (848) were fined and 656 (1,337) were imprisoned. The number of offenders who were discharged or acquitted was 219 (267) and the number pending was 379 (296).

Sessions Work.

262. Out of a total of 946 (829) sessions cases involving 3,019 (2,716) persons for disposal during the year, 577 (583) cases involving 1,715 (1,848) persons were disposed of, leaving 369 (246) cases involving 1,304 (868) persons pending at the end of the year. The institution of sessions cases was the largest viz., 119 in Belgaum District and the lowest viz., 4 in the Sessions Court, Civil Station, Bangalore. The disposal was also the largest viz 100 in the Sessions Court, Belgaum and lowest viz., 4 in the Sessions Court, Civil Station, Bangalore.

263. The average duration of sessions cases disposed of was 127·8 (84·4) days. The average duration was the largest viz., 302·9 days in Shimoga Division and the lowest viz., 40 days in Coorg District.

Appeals.

264. Out of 2,718 (2,416) appeals relating to 4,463 (4,284) persons for disposal during the year in the appellate courts subordinate to the High Court, 1,915 (1,738) appeals relating to 3,080 (2,979) persons were disposed of, leaving 803 (678) appeals relating to 1,383 (1,305) persons pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, 1,879 (1,722) appeals relating to 3,042 (2,963) persons were

disposed of by the Sessions Judges and 36 (16) appeals relating to 38 (16) persons were disposed of by the District Magistrates.

265. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 123·8 (72·7) days.

266. Out of a total of 931 (826) Revision cases for disposal before the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, 662 (597) were disposed of, leaving 269 (229) cases pending at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 318 (258) were disposed of by the Sessions Judges and 344 (339) by the District Magistrates. Revision cases.

267. Thirty-three persons (20) were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges and the number of persons who were sentenced to imprisonment for life was 176 (224). The total number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the courts of Sessions and also in the courts of other Magistrates was 19,011 (19,094). Of these, 17,914 (17,997) were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under and 1,097 (1,097) for longer periods. Punishments.

268. The number of persons fined was 2,18,411 (1,96,360). The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 24,09,213-39 (Rs. 20,02,611-83) and the amount realised was Rs. 17,15,810-51 (Rs. 15,05,276-79). The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 9,513-03 (Rs. 10,577-39). Fines.

269. The total receipts and charges of the criminal courts subordinate to the High Court for the year amounted to Rs. 18,01,094-19 (Rs. 16,99,086-25) and Rs. 16,50,712-61 (Rs. 16,37,572-55), respectively, resulting in a saving of Rs. 1,50, 381-58 (Rs. 61,513-70).

CHAPTER II—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

270. The total Revenue realised during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 6,888·90 (Rs. 5,855·10) lakhs and the Expenditure met from revenue was Rs. 5,898·09 (Rs. 5,314·13) lakhs, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 990·81 (Rs. 500·95) lakhs.

271. The total receipts and disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 48,797·37 (Rs. 377,19·16) lakhs and Rs. 49,523·05 (Rs. 37,460·73) lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 286·70 (Rs. 1,012·38) lakhs.

Consolidated Fund—Receipts.

272. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, large increases appear under the following heads.—

		Rs. in lakhs
Land Revenue	...	68·76
Forest Revenue	...	70·78
Excise Revenue	...	19·32
Stamp Revenue	...	18·06
Other Taxes and Duties	...	265·06
Miscellaneous	...	65·96
Public Health	...	11·41

273. The increases under the heads mentioned above are to some extent set off by appreciable decreases under the heads mentioned below:—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Education	...	11·92
Civil Works	...	4·65
Irrigation, Navigation etc., Works (Non-commercial).		3·24
Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes.		52·39

274. The increases under Land Revenue have appeared mainly under 'Ordinary Revenue' and 'Miscellaneous'. The increase under Forest Revenue has appeared under 'Timber and other produce removed from forests by